In Lt Gov. Fauquier's, of the 24th Nov. 1765.

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SUPPLEMENT Extraordinary
TO THE
VIRGINIA GAZETTE
For OCTOBER 25, 1765.

BOSTON

The Speech of his Excellency [illegible] Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, and Vice Admiral of the same, to the General Assembly of the said province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE called you together at this unusual time, in pursuance of the unanimous advice of a very full Council, that you may take into consideration the present state of the province, and determine what is to be done at this difficult and dangerous conjuncture. I need not recount to you the riotous which have been committed in this town, nor the declarations which have been made, and still subsist, that the act of Parliament for granting Stamp Duties in the British colonies shall not be executed within this province. The ordinary executive authority of this government is much too weak to counteract such declarations, or oppose the force by which they are supported: It has therefore been found necessary to call the whole legislative power in aid of the executive government. From this time this arduous business will be got into your hands, and it will become a Provincial concern.

Upon this occasion, it is my duty to state to you what will probably be the consequences if you should suffer a confirmed disobedience of this act of Parliament to take place. I am sensible how dangerous it is to speak out at this time, and upon this subject; but my station will not allow me to be awed or restrained in what I have to say to the General Court. Not only my duty to the King, but my duty to the province, my love of it, my concern for it, oblige me to be plain and explicit upon this occasion; and I hope no advocate for liberty will violate that essential constitutional right, freedom of speech in General Assembly.

As I desire not to deceive you, and would avoid all appearance of doing it, I shall resolve what I have to recommend to your consideration in a mere question, and avoid assertion of my own in matters which are doubtful. I shall not enter into any disquisition of the policy of the act: It has never been a part of my business to form any judgment of it; and as I have not hitherto had any opportunity to express my sentiments of it, I shall not do it now. I have only to say that it is an act of the Parliament of Great Britain, and as such ought to be obeyed by the subjects of Great Britain. And I trust that the supremacy of that Parliament over all the members of their wide and diffused empire now does, and never will, be denied within these walls.

The right of the Parliament of Great Britain to make laws for the American colonies, however it has been controverted in America, remains indisputable at Westminster. If it is yet to be made a question, who shall determine it but the Parliament? If the Parliament declares that this right is inherent in them, are they like to acquiesce in an open and forcible opposition to the exercise of it? Will they not more probably maintain such rights, and support their own authority? Is it in the will, or in the power, or for the interest of this province, to oppose such authority? If such opposition should be made, may it not bring on a council which may produce the most detrimental and ruinous event that could happen to this people?

It is said that the Ministry who supported this act in the House of Commons did not claim the authority of Parliament to make laws for us, but argued upon the inexpediency of it in this case, and the inability of the colonies to bear such an imposition. These are two distinct questions, which may receive different answers. The power of the Parliament to tax the colonies may be admitted, and yet the expediency of exercising that power at such a time, and in such a manner as they have done, may be disputed; but if the questions are blended, and the argument of but one answer, that the Parliament will conclude for both, whether therefore, if you should [illegible] you would not be called upon to answer the Parliament's right as well as their wisdom, whether you would not be compelled from your duty and allegiance to the King, to take measures which are manifestly subversive of both?

It is the opinion of this House of Representatives, from the [illegible] petitions of the several Colonies to members of a general, united, dutiful, loyal, and humble representation of your loyal prudence? Will the denying the power and authority of the King and Parliament, be the proper means to obtain their favours? If the Parliament should be disposed to repeal this act, will they probably do it whilst they see you in a forcible opposition to the execution of it? Is it not more probable that they will require a submission to their authority, as a preliminary to their granting you any relief? Consider then whether the opposition to the execution of the act has not a direct tendency to defeat the measures you have taken to procure a repeal of it, if you do not interpose to prevent it.

By this act all papers which are not duly stamped are to be null and void; and all persons who shall sign, engross, or write any such papers will forfeit for each fault ten pounds. If therefore Stamps are not to be used, all publick offices must be shut up; for it cannot be expected that any officer should incur penalties much beyond all he is worth, for the sake of doing what will be null and void when it is done. I would therefore desire you to consider what effects the stopping two kinds of offices only, the Courts of Justice, and the Custom Houses, will have upon the generality of the people. When the Courts of Justice are shut up, no one will be able to sue for a debt due to him, or an injury done to him. Must not then all credit and mutual faith cease of course, and fraud and rapine take their place? Will any one's person or property be safe, when their sole protector the law is disabled to act? Must not the hand of violence in them let loose, and force of arms become the only governing power? Is it only to form an adequate idea of a state of general outlawry, and may not the reality exceed the worst idea you can form of it?

If trade and navigation shall cease, by the shutting up the ports of this province for want of legal clearances, are you sure that all other ports which can rival these will be shut up also? Can you depend upon recovering your trade again entire and undiminished when you shall be pleased to resume it? Can the people of this province subsist without navigation for any long time? What will become of the seamen who will be put out of employment? What will become of the tradesmen who immediately depend upon navigation for their daily bread? Will these people endure want quietly, without troubling their neighbours? What will become of the numberless families which depend upon fishery? Will they be able to turn the produce of their year's work into the necessaries of life without navigation? Are there not numberless other families who do not appear immediately concerned in trade, and yet ultimately depend upon it? Do you think it possible to provide for the infinite chain of the dependents upon trade who will be brought to want by the stopping of it? Is it certain that this province has a stock of provisions within itself sufficient for all its inhabitants, without the usual imports? If there should be a sufficiency in general, can it be distributed among all the individuals without great violence and confusion? In short, can this province bear a cessation of law and justice, and of trade and navigation, at a time when the business of the year is to be wound up, and the severe season is hastily approaching? These are serious and alarming questions, which deserve a cool and dispassionate consideration.

I would not willingly aggravate the dangers which are before you; I do not think it very easy to do it. This province seems to me to be upon the brink of a precipice, and that it depends upon you to prevent its falling. Possibly I may fear more for you than you do for yourselves. But in the situation you now stand, a sight of your danger is necessary to your preservation; and it is my business to open it to you. But I do not pretend to enumerate all the evils which may possibly happen; several, and some of no little importance, will occur to you, though they have been omitted by me. In a word, Gentlemen, never were your judgment and prudence so put to a trial as they are like to be upon the present occasion.

I am aware that endeavours have been, are now [illegible] with you, which I hope [illegible] always studied to improve to the advantage of the province. Violence seldom comes alone: the same spirit which pulls down human enactions prevails also. The last night in all probability [illegible] injured this way: I [illegible] this malignity. But [illegible] flow from [illegible] of a good [illegible] will take all [illegible] every limit I [illegible] in a [illegible] strictly [illegible] according to the [illegible] endeavoured to [illegible] power. The [illegible] in my heart, and I believe [illegible] them than I do at this [illegible]

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I must recommend to you [illegible] act of justice, which at the same time will make great [illegible] yourselves, I mean to order a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late disturbances. Their losses are too great for them to sit down with; one of them amounts to a very large sum. You must be sensible that it will be expected that their losses be made good; and it will be better for you to do it of your own accord, before any requisition is made to you.

An estimate of these damages is made by a committee of the Council, pursuant to a vote, which will be laid before you.

Gentlemen,

I am sensible of the difficulty of the part you have to act; it may not be sufficient for you to be convinced of the necessity of a submission to the law for the present, unless the same conviction shall be extended to the people in general. If this should be so, I can only desire you to use all means to make yourselves well acquainted with the tendency of the present time; and if you shall be convinced that a disobedience of the act is productive of much more evil than a submission to it can be, you must endeavour to convince your constituents of the truth of such persuasion. In such case, I shall readily grant you a recess for a sufficient time, and shall be ready to concur with you in all other legal measures to provide for the safety of the people in the best manner.

Council-Chamber,
Sept. 25.

FRA. BERNARD.

BERLIN, *August* 10.

LAST Wednesday evening Prince Henry, the King of Prussia's brother, gave at his house in this capital, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, a very grand concert of musick; after which a splendid and most magnificent supper was served up, and which terminated with a ball. The next day, in the afternoon, his Royal Highness Prince Henry set out for his country seat at Rhinsberg.

Yesterday Prince Ferdinand, the King of Prussia's brother gave to his Royal Highness the Duke a great dinner at Friedrichsfeldt, a country house belonging to that Prince, as Grand Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. In the evening there was a concert of musick, afterwards a splendid supper, and then a ball.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York having taken leave of the Queen of Prussia, and the rest of the Royal Family here, set out from hence this day in the afternoon for Potsdam, where he is to sup this night with the Prince and Princess of Prussia; and after supper his Royal Highness intends to proceed on his journey to Brunswick, where he will arrive on the 12th.

LONDON, *August* 13.

Tuesday a domestick belonging to a man of fashion at Richmond had the insolence to make an attempt upon the honour of his master's wife, while the principal part of the family were at church, and even proceeded so far as to threaten the Lady's life in case she refused complying with his solicitations; but a penknife luckily lying on a dressing table in the room, she had the courage to snatch it up, and gave the fellow so dangerous a stab as is likely to prevent his ever committing such another act of audacity. He is now under the care of an eminent surgeon, but there are very little expectations of his recovery.

A report is circulated that an English personage of considerable rank will shortly [illegible] at [illegible] near Pisa, in Italy, on account of [illegible] with a young Lady of [illegible] that he was in such an exigence as to be [illegible] a duel

of making his escap[illegible] the top of a house at mid-night, and as by [illegible] of town is nothing but his breeches and shirt.

As the authority [illegible]sland and Lordship of Man to the Crown, up[illegible] surrender of the Duke and Dutchess of Athol[illegible] of late been the subject of conversation, the [illegible]ving short abstract of the act passed last session [illegible]liament may be agreeable to our readers.

After narrating [illegible] several grants by which the Duke of Ath[illegible] [illegible]ssor to the Earl of Derby, held the [illegible] the agreement made by the present Duke [illegible]hose with the Lords of his Ma-[illegible]'s Treasury, [illegible]nacted, "That the said island, Castle Peele, [illegible]ordship of Man, and all the islands and lordsh[illegible]royalties, regalities, and fran-chises, liberties, [illegible]s pertaining the same belonging, and all other the h[illegible]tenements and premises granted by the several [illegible]sent to the family of Derby, &c shall be [illegible]y vested in his Majesty and suc-cessors, except[illegible] reserving to the Duke of Athol, and his [illegible] the patronage of the Bishoprick of the [illegible] or of the Bishopricks of Sodor and Man, the [illegible]hies of the same when vacant, and all [illegible] and ecclesiastical benefices within the islands, [illegible] reserving the landed property, with all rights in [illegible] over the soil, as Lords of the Manor, with [illegible], Baron rents, services, and other incidents to [illegible]erts belonging; wastes, com-mons, and other l[illegible] inland water, fishings, mills, mines, and minera[illegible] and also reserving the honorary service of render[illegible] to his Majesty's heirs and suc-cessors, Kings [illegible] Queens of England, two falcons on the days of the[illegible] respective coronations."

An author, of [illegible] eminence, being lately disap-pointed in love, [illegible] suddenly took it into his head to shoot himself; but [illegible] people of the house where he live having observ[illegible] him extremely melancholy for some days, and [illegible]dentally seeing him go up stairs with a pistol, they followed him time enough to pre-vent the execution [illegible] his purpose, though he declared the world had no [illegible]erms for him, since a caitiff of a barber, who [illegible]casionally dressed him, had run off with his adorable [illegible]epsalinda.

Extract of a letter from Wareham *in* Dorsetshire, *August* 10, 1765.

"This little [illegible] has afforded a pleasing incident since the Great P[illegible] came into the neighbourhood. An honest hearted [illegible]rton sent a salmon to Mr Pitt, with the following [illegible]ote: "I am an Englishman, "and therefore [illegible] liberty, and you Sir, be pleased "to accept of this [illegible] as a mark of my esteem; were "every scale a dia[illegible]nd, it should have been at your service."

August 21. On [illegible]day next the yachts, which are to bring over the [illegible]ereditary Prince and Princess of Brunswick are to [illegible]l down the river for Harwich, where they are to [illegible]ait for sailing orders.

The King of Pru[illegible]a is making use of the hot baths in Silesia.

Private letters from Paris mention that the true reason why the Isle of New Orleans was not ceded to the Catholick Court, according to treaty, was in consequence of a very strong remonstrance of the Royal Company of Merchants trading to the Havan-nah and La Vera Cruz, tending to prove that such an exchange would throw great commercial advan-tages into the hands of the English at Mobille and Pensacola, who would not fail to carry on an illegal trade with the new comers, to the great prejudice of the Spanish revenue in the West Indies.

The young lady left pregnant by the late William Chaworth, Esq; was within these few days delivered of a daughter, which is entitled to 5000 l. In case it had been a son, it would have had a legacy of 20,000 l.

By the death of the late William Levinz, Esq; an estate of 3000 l. per annum devolves to Charles Cha-worth, of Baysford in Nottinghamshire, Esq; uncle to the late unfortunate William Chaworth, Esq; killed in a duel.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a message was sent to Carleton House that her Ma-jesty was in labour; when her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales immediately repaired to the Queen's palace. As the chairmen were gone to bed, her Royal Highness was carried thither in a hackney chair for dispatch.

Lady Viscountess Weymouth, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, came to town early yesterday morn-ing, from his Lordship's seat at Horsley, in consequence of an express that her Majesty was brought to bed.

Her Majesty has been brought to bed of three Princes, all in the same month of the year, and within 9 days of each other.

Tuesday in the afternoon the Countess of North-umberland arrived in town from Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, and yesterday morning, about IV o'clock, was sent for to the Queen's palace, where her Majesty was soon after delivered of a Prince, who with her Majesty are both as well as can be expected.

Yesterday there was a grand levee at St. James's, when his Majesty received the compliments of the No-bility and Foreign Ministers on the birth of a Prince.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has ordered a court of Common Council to be summoned for Tues-day next, at X o'clock, in order to address his Ma-jesty on the [illegible] occasion.

Yesterday there were great rejoicings in the city and liberty of Westminster, on account of the birth of a young Prince.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, *dated August* 2.

"A most terrible inundation happened at Senigag-lia during the time of the fair annually held there; it was so sudden that about 400 people perished, and about 40 vessels were lost, most of which were loaded with different kinds of merchandise. The environs have also suffered greatly by this dreadful calamity; and the damage being immense, will be severely felt throughout all Italy. God grant it may not be pro-ductive of bad consequences, &c."

DORCHESTER, *August* 17. The Duke of Glou-cester arrived at Weymouth on Wednesday about 1 in the afternoon, in a sloop from Southampton; he went to the rooms that evening and played at cards, went to Portland next morning, and declared himself much pleased with the beauties of the beach and coast; the same evening he gave a ball to the company at Wey-mouth, which was numerous and splendid. Friday his Royal Highness fished on the coast near Wyke, where about 40 Ladies and Gentlemen dined with him, and in the evening came to Weymouth, where he honoured the company with his presence at a ball, to which his Highness was invited. Saturday about noon he came to Dorchester to view the famous Roman encampment and amphitheatre in this neighbourhood, and returned again to Weymouth in the evening.

SALISBURY, *August* 19. On Monday last his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester gave a grand dinner at Southampton to a great number of the No-bility and Gentry there, on account of the Prince of Wales's birth day; and in the evening a ball at the Long Room to near 400 Gentlemen and Ladies, who made a very brilliant appearance.

BOSTON, *October* 3.

Capt. Hulme's ship came up to town yesterday, all the Stamp papers and parchments which came in her having been landed at the castle.

October 7. We hear from Worcester that the Grand Jury for that county, after presenting their bills to the Superiour Court, addressed themselves by Major Heywood their foreman to his Honour the Chief Justice, and thanked him for the charge he had given them, expressed their sense of the late abusive treatment he had received, and promised, in conformity to his recommendation, to endeavour to preserve the county from disorders and tumults.

And at Springfield the Grand Jury for the county of Hampshire presented to the Chief Justice an ad-dress, as follows:

May it please your Honour,

"We thankfully take notice of your Honour's wise and just observation at the opening of the court, and beg leave to let your Honour know, in the name of all my brethren, that we have a just abhorrence of all the violent measures and proceedings lately gone into in this and the neighbouring governments; and herein we trust we express the true sense of all our neighbours and yeomen in the county, and assure your Honour it is our full determination to do all in our power to support government, and maintain the character you have been pleased to give the people of this county. We sincerely regret the injury done to private proper-ty, and in particular the great damage done to your Honour by violent and unreasonable persons, and doubt not the justice of the government that the loss will in some measure be repaired. In the mean time, we beg leave to express our utmost concern at the pre-sent appearance of things, and the distresses coming upon the country, and hope a kind Providence will once more interpose for our relief.

FELLOWS BILLINGS, Foreman.

A Gentleman in London has wrote that it was ge-nerally reported the Stamp Act, &c. will be repealed by the new Ministry when the Parliament sets.

NEWPORT, *October* 7.

We hear by letters from New York that the Boston commissioners, after their arrival there, waited upon Lieutenant Governour Colden, and acquainted him with their business in New York. He received them very coldly, and told them that the meeting of the commissioners was unconstitutional, unprecedented, and unlawful, and that he should give them no kind of countenance or encouragement.

We hear from Boston that last week the Command-ing Officer of the King's ships in that port was unrelled, and taken into custody, for detaining Capt. Hulme's ship, which brought over the stamped papers.

By a Gentleman from Boston, we are informed that a ship arrived there last week from London; and that a letter from the Massachusets agent advised that the Stamp Act would probably soon be repealed.

NEW YORK, *October* 14.

Detroit, *August* 20, 1765.

"Colonel George Croghan, with Major Small-man, Capt. Lenz, Duffer Antoin, and Monsr. Me-nonville, arrived here a few days ago from the Illinois. They say that every thing is now quiet and settled with the Indians on the Communication from hence to that place; there is already a great many of them come in here from Miamis, Ouatanon, and several hundreds more expected every day, in consequence of which belts and talks sent amongst them last fall by or-der of Colonel Bradstreet. I do not know how they will be pleased with their reception here [illegible] Com-mandant, Col. Campbell, not having it in his power to give them any considerable presents, unless he does it at his own expense. Pondiack behaved ex-tremely well to Colonel Croghan, and his party has made some very useful discoveries, which will make Monsieurs look black, and is expected in here to-morrow, where he will be well received."

On Monday last the commissioners from the several colonies, appointed for holding the general congress, being all arrived, assembled, and entered upon busi-ness, the most important that ever came under con-sideration in America.

The following is a list of the Gentlemen assemb'ed.

Massachusets Bay. James Otis, Oliver Partridge, and Timothy Ruggles, Esqrs.

Rhode Island. Metcalf Bowler, and Henry Ward, Esqrs.

Connecticut. Eliphalet Dyer, Samuel William Johnson, and David Rowland, Esqrs.

New York. John Cruger, Robert R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, William Bayard, and Leonard Lispenard, Esqrs.

New Jersey. Robert Ogden, Hendrick Fisher, and Joseph Borden, Esqrs.

Pennsylvania. John Dickinson, John Morton, and George Bryan, Esqrs.

Government of the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware. Jacob Kollock, Cæsar Rodney, and Thomas M'Kean, Esqrs.

Maryland. William Murdock, Edward Tilghman, and Thomas Ringold, Esqrs.

South Carolina. Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, and John Rutledge, Esqrs.

Extract of a letter, dated July 26, 1765, *from a Gentleman in* London, *who was (unjustly) by some supposed to be the author of a late, infamous, senseless pamphlet, lately published in* London, *entitled* The claim of the colonies to an exemption from taxation by the British Parliament considered, &c.

"If the present set of Ministry continue, we shall have some friends to America among them, sufficient to encourage an attempt, at least, to get some of our burthens lightened, among which the Stamp Act repealed in which you will not take it amiss if I am very industrious; for I know your present interest will not weigh a moment with you, in competition with so great a publick good."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 17.

On Monday last the General Assembly of this pro-vince met here, when Joseph Fox, Esq; was chosen Speaker for the ensuing year.

By Captain Mulford, from North Carolina, we are informed that the Gentleman appointed Distributor of Stamps for that province had resigned his office, on finding how disagreeable it was to the people, who in general have shown as great a dislike to that law as the inhabitants of any of the other colonies have done. That at Winyaw, in South Carolina, they have had a very severe gale of wind, by which a ship was drove ashore, and entirely lost; and the small vessels carried out of the water altogether, and left in the fields. That they had very hard gales of wind in North Carolina, but no particular damage done there ship-ping by them. That on his passage he spoke with a sloop from the Bay of Honduras for New York, out 50 days, and had been in a gale of wind, by which her sails were much shattered. And that he also spoke with Captain Harris, in a Bermudian sloop, from St. Christopher's, and with Captain Smith, from the Grenades, both for Ocracock in North Carolina; the first out above 60 days, and the latter above 50.

Captain Wainwright, from the Grenades, advises that the shipping there did not suffer by the gales of wind that happened the end of July and beginning of August. On his passage to the Grenades he had very stormy weather, and near St. Christopher's saw a wreck (a topsail vessel) full of water, standing upright, but it blew so hard he could not get on board; he also met a great deal of lumber, &c. floating along. On the 1st instant, in latitude 30: 30 he spoke with a brig from Barbados for Virginia; and the next day, in latitude 32: 26 he also spoke with a small schooner from Virginia for Antigua, but cannot tell the masters names.

Captain Green, from the Bay of Honduras, informs that some of the Rebel Negroes had come in, and that it was thought the others would follow their ex-ample; but if not, there were people enough gone out to compel them. They had not done any further mis-chief than what has been already mentioned.

We hear an express from the General Assembly of Georgia has passed through this city for New York, with instructions from them relating to the general congress now holding there.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, *North-America*, *August* 24, 1765.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given, that by an act passed the last session of Parliament, "For alter-"ing certain rates of postage, and for amending, "explaining, and enlarging, several provisions in the "act of the ninth of Queen Anne, and other acts "relating to the post office," it is, amongst other things, enacted, That letters between London and any port within the British dominions in America (in which all his Majesty's West India islands are included) which

[illegible] double two shillings, treble [illegible] three shillings, the ounce four shillings.

That letters, by land, to or from any chief post office in America, from or to any other part thereof not exceeding 60 miles from such chief post office, or from the office where such letters are landed through a chief office, may be sent in, shall pay single four pence, double eight pence, treble one shilling, the ounce one shilling and four pence. And being upwards of sixty and not exceeding one hundred miles, within the said dominions, shall pay single six pence, double one shilling, treble one shilling and six pence, the ounce two shillings. And being upwards of one hundred and not exceeding two hundred miles, within the said dominions, shall pay single eight pence, double one shilling and four pence, treble two shillings, the ounce two shillings and eight pence. And for every distance not exceeding one hundred miles above such two hundred, and for every such further distance within the said dominions, shall pay single two pence, double four pence, treble six pence, the ounce eight pence.

That no vessel shall be permitted to break bulk, or make entry in any port within the British dominions, where post office may be established, until all letters on board are delivered to the postmaster of such port (he paying the bringer one penny for each letter) to be forwarded according to their respective directions, except such as are excepted by the act of the ninth of Queen Anne; and such as may be brought by vessels liable to quarantine, which last are to be delivered to the persons superintending the quarantine, for proper care, before they are forwarded by the post. And that all masters mariners, passengers, &c. neglecting to deliver the letters as aforesaid shall for every neglect forfeit twenty pounds.

That the postmaster shall take for every letter brought by such vessel for any place within his delivery, one penny, above the penny paid to the master or other person for the same.

That letters conveyed in Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding one stage, shall pay single one penny, double two pence, treble three pence, the ounce four pence. And in England, above one and not exceeding two stages, single two pence, double four pence, treble six pence, the ounce eight pence; but these rates are not to affect the penny post.

That letters passing between England and Ireland, through Carlisle, Dumfries, Port Patrick, and Donaghadee, shall pay the same rates of English, Scotch, Irish, and packet postage, according to the distance or number of stages they are conveyed in each kingdom, as are settled by the act of the ninth of Queen Anne or by this act.

That no packet exceeding the weight of four ounces shall be sent by the penny post, unless coming from, or passing thereby, to the general post.

That letters passing between London and Hamburgh shall pay as letters between London and all other parts of Germany, viz. Single one shilling, double two shillings, treble three shillings, the ounce four shillings.

That any officer of the post office secreting or destroying any letter, bag, or mail of letters, containing any bank note, bill, or other paper, writing, or order for the payment of money, or stealing out of any letter any such bank note, bill, &c. on conviction, shall suffer death as a felon.

That any person robbing a mail, in any place or in any manner whatsoever, although it may not appear that any one was put in fear by such robbery, shall, on conviction, suffer death as a felon.

That any officer of the post office, entrusted to take in letters, and receive the postage thereof, embezzling the money received, or destroying the letters, or any officer advancing the rates on letters, and not accounting for the advanced postage, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of felony.

That any post boy having a mail or bag of letters under his care, deserting the same before his arrival at the next stage, or suffering any other person to ride on the horse or carriage along therewith, or loitering on the road, or not, in all possible cases, conveying the mail according to his agreement, shall, on conviction, before one justice of the peace, be sent to the house of correction for any time not exceeding one month, nor less than fourteen days.

That any post boy, singly, or in combination with others, unlawfully collecting or conveying letters, or causing the same to be unlawfully conveyed, shall, on conviction, before one justice of the peace, forfeit ten shillings, to be paid to the informer, for every letter so unlawfully collected, conveyed, or delivered; and if the forfeiture is not immediately paid, shall be sent to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month.

That all rates of letters, and all forfeitures, mentioned in this act, shall be paid in sterling money of Great Britain.

The rates established by this act for the port of letters between London and Hamburg, and the limitation of the weight of packets to be sent by the penny post commenced from the 5th of July last. All other regulations, rates of postage, pains, penal-

ties, and forfeitures hitherto established, continue as before the 10th day of October next.

By command of the D. Postmaster General.

JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 31.

This week arrived in York river the ship *Loyalty*, Capt. Appleton, in 9 weeks from London, on board of which came passenger George Mercer, Esq; Chief Distributor of Stamps for this colony. Yesterday in the evening he arrived in this city; and upon his coming up Francis-street as far as the Capitol, in his way to the Governour's, was attended by a concourse of Gentlemen assembled from all parts of the colony, the General Court sitting at this time. They insisted he should immediately satisfy the company (which constantly increased) whether he intended to act as a Commissioner under the Stamp Act: Mr. Mercer told them that any answer to so important a question that he should make, under such circumstances, would be attributed to fear; though he believed none of his countrymen, as he had never injured them, could have any design against his person; insisted that he ought to be allowed to wait on the Governour and Council, and to receive a true information of the sentiments of the colony (whose benefit and prosperity he had as much at heart as any man in it) and that he would, for the satisfaction of the company then assembled, give them his answer on Friday at X o'clock. This seemed to satisfy them, and they attended him up as far as the Coffee House, where the Governour, most of the Council, and a great number of Gentlemen, were assembled; but soon after many more people got together, and insisted on a more speedy and satisfactory answer, declaring they would not depart without one. In some time, upon Mr. Mercer's promising them an answer by V o'clock this evening, they departed well pleased; and he met with no further molestation.

And accordingly he was met this evening at the Capitol, the place agreed on, by a vast number of Gentlemen, among them all the principal trading people in the colony; upon which the Gentlemen deputed by the whole informed him that he was then to look upon himself as in the presence of the colony, and demanded the answer he yesterday promised to give them. Mr. Mercer then addressed himself to the company in the following manner:

Gentlemen,

I NOW have met you agreeable to yesterday's promise, to give my country some assurances which I would have been glad I could with any tolerable propriety have done sooner.

I flatter myself no just or candid man can blame me for accepting an office under an authority that was never disputed by any from whom I could be advised of the propriety or weight of the objections. I do acknowledge that I was in some doubt before I left England I heard of, and saw some resolves which were said to be made by the House of Burgesses of Virginia; but as the authenticity of those was disputed, they never appearing but in private hands, and so often and differently represented and explained to me, I determined to know the real sentiments of my countrymen from themselves. And I am concerned to say that these sentiments were so suddenly and unexpectedly communicated to me that I was altogether unprepared to give an immediate answer to so important a point, for in however unpopular a light I may lately have been viewed, and notwithstanding the many insults I have from this day's conversation been informed were offered me in effigy, in many parts of the colony, yet I shall flatter myself that time will justify me, and that my conduct may not be condemned after being coolly inquired into.

The commission so very disagreeable to my countrymen was solely obtained by the genteel recommendation of their representatives a General Assembly, unasked for, and though this is contradictory to public report, which I am told charges me with asking the passage of the Stamp Act, upon the promise of the commission in this colony, yet I hope it will meet with credit, when I assure you I was so far from asking it, or having any previous promise from the Ministry, that I did not know of my appointment until some time after my return from Ireland, where I was at the commencement of the session of Parliament, and for a long time after the act had passed.

Thus, Gentlemen, am I circumstanced. I should be glad to act now in such a manner as would justify me to my friends and countrymen here, and the authority which appointed me; but the time you have allotted me for my answer is so very short that I have not yet been able to discover that happy medium, therefore must intreat you to be referred to my future conduct, with this assurance in the mean time that I will not, directly or indirectly, by myself or deputies, proceed in the execution of the act until I receive further orders from England, and not then without the assent of the General Assembly of this colony; and that no man can more ardently and sincerely wish the prosperity thereof, or is more desirous of securing all its just rights and privileges, than

Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend,

And obliged humble servant,

GEORGE MERCER.

This declaration gave such general satisfaction that he was immediately born out of the Capitol gate, amidst the repeated acclamations [illegible] he was conducted to a public [illegible] entertainment ordered to be prepared [illegible] the evening with a number of [illegible] no former national days [illegible] company were prohibited, [illegible] flourishing all the while. As [illegible] whole town was illuminated, [illegible] and every mark of joy shown [illegible] dining, in such a general [illegible] so odious to his country. [illegible] had so much and so great [illegible] casion, in so short a time; [illegible] there will be to succeed him [illegible]

Mr. Mercer, upon his [illegible] with some very rude [illegible] but by the interposition of [illegible] passed, without any ill [illegible]

For SALE *on board the* [illegible], *Captain* George Boyd, [illegible] Norfolk,

A QUANTITY [illegible] fine SALT and COALS, [illegible] as prime vessel, if taken away immediately from [illegible] the vessel. The said ship is to be let on charter to [illegible], or any other port of Europe. For [illegible]

ROBERTSON, LAW[illegible]CE, & Co.

To be SOLD [illegible]

TWO thousand acres of very good land in the *North Garden*, in *Albemarle* county, by lease or by the hundred. There is on the said land a very good plantation, whereon are six tobacco houses, two very good Negro quarters, a good overseer's house 18 by 20, two very good corn houses, and a very large [illegible] all fenced in with a large strong fence; likewise a very good stock of hogs, 12 or 14 head of cattle, 150 barrels of corn, and all the fodder on the said plantation.

If WILLIAM GARRETT.

To be RENTED *at* Shocho's, *near* Byrd's *warehouses, and to be entered upon the 1st of* January *next*,

THE lot and houses now occupied by Mr. *Alexander Burne*. Adjoining thereto is a very good pasture on *Shocho* creek, likewise a good store, and lumber house. The terms may be known by applying to

If PHILIP WATSON.

N. B. I have lately imported for sale a quantity of fine *Scotch* SNUFF (equal to *Wilson's*) made by *Nicholas Pool*, snuff-maker to her Majesty, *Strand Ditch, London*.

For London,

THE ship [illegible], ROBERT GORDON, commander, a new vessel of about 550 hhds. burthen, lying at *Norfolk*, and ready to take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, and will certainly sail by the last of *December*, as a great part of her cargo is already engaged. Any Gentlemen inclinable to ship may send their orders to said commander, or to *Thomas M'Culloch* at *Norfolk*.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber near *Richmond* town, about the 15th of this instant *October*, a white horse, about 5 feet high, branded on the near buttock T, paces and gallops well, shod before, and has a hanging mane and switch tail. Any person that will bring him to me shall have 20 s. reward, or more if the distance deserves it.

If FORTUNATUS SYDNOR.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a dark iron gray colt, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, about 2 years old, has a white spot in his forehand, a streak on his nose, several white spots about his body, but neither cut, docked, nor branded; posted, and appraised to 2 l.

If JAMES HARRISON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a sorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, had a bell tied on with a stirrup iron, and branded on the near buttock and shoulder resembling a stirrup iron; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

If MARY CHILDRESS.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst*, a gray horse, about 5 or 6 years old, 4 feet 2 inches high, with a hump on his back, and branded on the near shoulder 88.

If THOMAS HAMBLETON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black horse, about 3 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, with a star in his forehead, a roach mane and sprig tail, branded on the near shoulder G, and on the near buttock G; posted, and appraised to 6 l.

If WILLIAM WRIGHT.

TAKEN up, in *Fairfax*, a gray horse, about 13 hands and a half high, has a ridged mane, and branded on the near buttock O; posted, and appraised to 4 l. 10 s.

If FRANCIS MOORE.

TAKEN up, in *Pasquier*, a large blue roan horse, with a star in his forehead, appears to be a draught horse by the many scars on his shoulder, and branded on the near buttock and shoulder A, but appears to have been branded on the near buttock ES, though not plain.

If WILLIAM COPPEDGE.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a dark bay mare 4 feet 5 inches high, with a small white spot in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder I, and on the near buttock CC; posted, and appraised to 3 l. 10 s.

If THOMAS BRACEY.

ESSEX, October 29, 1765.

MUSCO[E] LEVINGSTON intends [to] England soon. 2‖

For Briſtol,

THE new ſhip COLSTON, burthen 400 hhds. *Thomas* [D]avis commander, now lying at [M]ccn's on *Rappahannock* river, will [ta]ke in tobacco, on liberty of com[m]ent, at 21. ſterling per tun; [ſh]e has 300 hhds. on board, and [wi]ll will have craft ready in a very [ſh]ort time to take tobacco is and will be engaged [by] ſuch inclined to ſhip are deſired to ſend [th]eir orders to the main or myſelf, who will be parti[cu]larly obliged to friends of Mr. *John Perks*, and [Mr]. *Edward Brown*, for their aſſiſtance in [co]mpleting the loa[di]ng the ſaid ſhip.

ROGER DIXON.

I have about 50[0] ſterling value of various kinds of *European* merchan[di]ze, which I will ſell (all together) very cheap. R. DIXON.

To be SOLD [on] *the 20th of* November, *at* OSBORNE's [wa]reh*ouſe*, *for the benefit of the ſufferers*,

A SMALL parcel of *European* GOODS conſiſting of *Iriſh* linens, 1 piece of bed tick, 1 piece [ſh]eeting, 1 dozen of worſted ſtockings, and a ſilver [wa]tch; imported in the *William*, Capt. *Cathcart*, in 1762. 2‖ JAMES FAIRLIE.

To be SOLD, or [LE]NTED *for a term of years*, *the following lands*, viz.

FIVE hundred [a]cres in *Suſſex* county, about 15 miles from *Bolling's* [I]sland *Cabin Points*, and not more than 18 from any part of *James* river between *City Point* and *Brandon*, whereon is a new dwelling-houſe underpinned with brick, brick [ch]imnies, with 6 rooms, and ſundry other houſes, and about 400 bearing fruit trees moſtly of latter apples. Alſo [2]0 acres upon the main road leading over *Freeman's* bridge, in the ſame county, whereon alſo is a good dwelling-houſe with 5 rooms, and other conſiderable improvements. Alſo 1047 acres on *Gravelly* run, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 12 miles from *Peterſburg*, whereon are many improvements. I have alſo ſome other conſiderable tracts of land in the neighbourhood of *Peterſburg* that I would lay off into tenements, and rent for a term of years. Any perſon inclinable to treat for any of the above lands may be ſhown the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to me in *Suſſex* county.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a roan mare and year old colt; the colt is of a dun colour, but neither docked nor branded; the mare is about 8 years old, about 4 feet 5 inches high, [tr]ots with a ſtar in her forehead, paces naturally, has a [ſm]all bell on, and branded on the near buttock T. Alſo a bay mare, about 6 years old, about 4 feet high, trots altogether, has a bell on, and branded on the near buttock [I]. Poſted and appraiſed, the roan mare to 5l. the colt [to] 30s. and the bay mare to 3l. 10s.

JOHN JEFFERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a middle ſized bay horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, two white feet, is very old, and branded on the near ſhoulder S, poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

DAVID ALLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a ſheabutten horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, paces naturally, has a ſlit in his left ear, and branded on the near buttock IM; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

2‖ JOHN YOUNG.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a ſorrel mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, has ſome white hairs in her mane near her foretop, is blind, foaled ſince ſhe came in theſe parts, and branded on the off buttock with three dots, poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

2‖ JOHN WINSTON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a cheſtnut horſe, about 14 hands high, with a white mane and tail, paces and trots, had a bell on, and branded on the near buttock IC; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s.

2‖ WILLIAM CHRISTALL.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a one year old black ſteer, marked with a crop and under-keel in the left ear, and a ſwallow-fork in the right.

2‖ LUCY CHILDRESS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a roan horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, has a ſmall bell on, branded on the near ſhoulder W, and on the near buttock B; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

CHARLES [illegible]

WHEREAS one JOHN PRICE, that formerly lived with *George Tait*, and ſince with *John Chambers*, both of *Queen Anne's* county, *Greenbury's Neck*, in the province of *Maryland*, being earneſtly intreated by his father to return immediately to *England*: If he can be heard of, and will repair to the ſubſcriber's ſtore at *Peterſburg* in *Virginia*, he will procure him a paſſage home, where he may aſſure himſelf of being very cordially received by his father; who, to convince him of the great affection he bears him, has made a reſerve of ſuch part of his accuſtomed ſortment, with intention of making a free holder of his ſon the day he arrives.

ROBERT DEAN.

THE ſubſcriber makes uſe of this method to inform the publick that he has (in the employ of Meſſ. *Glover* and *Bill* of *Briſtol*) taken and entered upon a ſtore oppoſite the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Richard Hanſon* in *Peterſburg*, where he intends to ſell (wholeſale only) all kinds of dry goods. Such merchants, and others, as will be pleaſed to favour him with their commands may expect to be ſerved on the moſt reaſonable footing.

ROBERT DEAN.

N. B. He has a large quantity of SALT upon hand.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *on the premiſes*, *on* Tueſday *the 3d of* December *next*, *if fair*, *otherwiſe next fair day*,

A TRACT of land containing about 1200 acres, in *Richmond* county. The ſoil is good for tobacco or any kind of grain, with many good ſprings thereon, about 50 acres of which is very good meadow ground; 7 or 8 acres are already cleared. Upon the land is a very good brick dwelling-houſe two ſtory high, 52 feet by 32, with a cellar under the whole, a ſtuſh paſſage 12 feet wide wainſcoted, and 4 rooms, viz. A hall 22 by 20 feet wainſcoted, a dining room 18 by 16, a chamber 18 by 16, a ſtudy 14 by 12 wainſcoted, with a cloſet; alſo four bed-chambers up ſtairs with fire places, a paſſage, and a large cloſet; the whole neatly finiſhed. A brick kitchen 30 by 22 feet, with two rooms above and two below, and a cellar under it; a brick ſtorehouſe 32 feet ſquare, with 4 rooms below and 2 above, 2 fire places, and a large cellar; a warehouſe 40 by 20 feet, ſhingled; a quarter 30 by 16 feet, with two brick chimnies; alſo a meat houſe 16 feet ſquare double ſtudded, a dairy 16 feet ſquare, two corn houſes, a coach houſe, a ſtable 150 by 12 feet, a cow houſe 70 by 12 feet, and an overſeer's houſe 30 by 24 feet, with three rooms below and one large one above. Alſo four tenements, with good dwelling-houſes, and other neceſſary houſes. There is a very good garden on the ſaid land, laid off in the beſt manner; and very good orchards of both apple and peach, and a great number of other fine fruit trees. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity.

JOHN GORDON.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a dark coloured cow and calf, with a bobbed tail, a piece off the under part of each ear, marked on the horn with three bl[o]tches, and ſtroke through the blotches; poſted, and appraiſed to 35s.

1 THOMAS VOWLES.

TAKEN up, in *King* and *Queen*, a ſmall black mare, ſhe has formerly had a fiſtula, and branded on the near buttock TW; poſted, and appraiſed to 20s.

DANIEL LYNCH.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white hairs down her noſe, a white ſpot on her neck, one of her hind feet white, had a bell on, and branded on the near buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

JOHN MASON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet three inches high, with a blaze in her face, has a nearly noſe, one glaſs eye, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on both ſides of her back, three white feet, hanging mane and switch tail, paces well, branded on the near buttock T with a figure of 3 on the top of it, and on the near buttock reſembling Y; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Juſt imported, *and to be ſold by* Henry Mitchell *at* Fredericksburg, *a ſtallion and three mares*, viz.

MERRY TOM, a bay horſe, bred by Mr. *Parker* of *Newcaſtle*. He is 14 hands and a half high, and is no more than 7 years old the 1ſt of *May* laſt. He was got by Regulus, his dam by Lecuſt, a ſon of Crab's, his grandam by a ſon of Flying Childers, his great grandam by Old Partner. In 1762 he won the 300 guineas ſweepſtakes at *Richmond*, then 4 years old. In 1763 he won gold at *Durham*, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen's ſubſcription at *Caſper*, then 6 years old.

NANCY BYWELL, a bay mare, 15 hands high, bred by Mr. *Hopper*, 4 years old, ſhe was got by Mr. *Fenwick's* famous Matchem, who was got by Old Cade, ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, and out of Roxana, daughter of the Bald Galloway; her dam by Goliah, ſon of Fox, her grandam by Red Roſe, ſon of Old True Blue, her great grandam by the Curwin Old Spot, her great, great grandam by Hip, her great, great, great grandam by Dodſworth, out of a Layton Barb mare.

A gray mare, bred by Mr. *Hodgſon* of *Tadcaſter*, 4 years old, and 14 hands and a half high. She was got by Cub, ſon of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway; her dam by Terrifimoor, ſon of the Bolton ſtarling, and young Cade's dam, her grandam by Second brother to Snip, her great grandam by Mogul, brother to Bloſſom, her great, great grandam by Sweepſtakes, ſiſter of the dam of Whiſkie Jacket, her great, great, great grandam, by Ray Bolton, and a ſiſter to Slowen, her great, great, great, great grandam, by the Curwin Old Spot, her great, great, great, great, great grandam, by Curwin Old Spot, her great, great, great, great, great, great grandam, by the White Legged Leather Bank.

A gray filly, 3 years old, and 15 hands high. She was got by Spot; Spot was got by Partner out of a full ſiſter to Old Sterling, his dam by Cub, his grandam by Ayre's Dimple, his great grandam by White Foot, out of a royal mare; her dam was got by Carbuncle, her grandam by Old Traveller, her great grandam by Childers, out of a natural Barb mare. They will be ſhown at *Leeds* town races the 10th inſtant, and afterwards at *Fredericksburg*.

N. B. There is a young lad come in with the above as groom, and is willing to ſerve any Gentleman in that capacity, on reaſonable terms. TF

Ready for the PRESS, *and to be ſpeedily printed*,

A CONTINUATION of the abridgment of all the publick Acts of Aſſembly of *Virginia* in force and uſe, *January* 1, 1766; with proper directions to amend the abridgment, and note the alterations, which I expect will be ready by *April* General Court. JOHN MERCER.

The SCHEME *of the*

LAND, PLATE, & GOODS LOTTERY,

Which will be drawn at Annapolis *in* Maryland.

All PRIZES: No BLANKS.

2 prizes containing about 360 acres of land, ſituate in *Kent* county,	value £. 500 each, is	£. 1000
4 do. containing about 180 acres, ſituate as above,	250	1000
1 do. being a curious aſſortment of plate,	200	200
1 do. do. do.	78	78
2 do.	50	100
4 do.	25	100
8 do.	12	96
20 do.	10	200
16 do.	6	96
50 do.	4	200
100 do.	2-10	250
40 do.	2-17-6	78
100 do.	1-10	150
150 do.	1	150
300 do.	0-15	300
2000 do.	0-06	2100
1 Full drawn		2-10
1 Laſt drawn		2-10
8000 tickets, at 15*ſ. Pennſylv.* currency, or two milled dollars, is		£. 6000

THE publick will eaſily perceive that this lottery is on a much better footing than any other that has been planned for theſe many years. The utmoſt care has been taken in the choice of the goods, plate, &c. to render ſatisfaction to the adventurers.

The following Gentlemen, viz. Meſſ. *Samuel* and *Joſeph Galloway*, *William Stephenſon*, *Upton Scott*, and *Stephen Weſt*, to whom Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon* have given a bond, in the penalty of 10,000 l. that the above terms ſhall be ſtrictly complied with, have engaged to attend the drawing of the lottery, and will, upon oath, ſee it conducted fairly and openly, to prevent any ſuſpicion of fraud or impoſition whatever.

The lottery will poſitively be drawn at *Annapolis* in *Maryland* ſome time in *November* next, or ſooner, if the remaining tickets are diſpoſed of.

For the particulars of the prizes, the publick are referred to the late papers.

As the greateſt part of the tickets is already ſold, thoſe who intend to become adventurers muſt be ſpeedy in their application. Tickets may be had of *John Campbell*, Eſq; and Mr. *James Hunter*, in *Fredericksburg*; Mr. *Richard Scott*, in *Norfolk*; and at the Printing Office, *Williamsburg*. Thoſe that it may better ſuit to purchaſe with tobacco rather than caſh, and will take tickets to the amount of a hogſhead, may be ſupplied with any quantity of the remainder on hand for that commodity, by applying as above.

Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and flaxſeed will be taken at the market prices for tickets.

N B. Any prizes that may fall to the Gentlemen of *Williamsburg*, *Norfolk*, or places adjacent, ſhall immediately after the drawing be ſent to Mr. *Royle's* Printing Office, free from charge, to the adventurers.

To be SOLD,

THREE thouſand acres of LAND, or thereabouts, lying partly in *Hanover* and partly in *Louiſa* counties, on *Taylor's* creek, *Little river*, and *Rockyford river*; there are ſeveral improvements and plantations thereon, the land under fence for tobacco. The terms may be known by applying to me, in *Glouceſter* county.

JOHN DIXON.

To be SOLD, *on the 4th* Tueſday *in* November *next*, *if fair*, *otherwiſe next fair day*,

THE remainder of the Lots in *Hanover* town, and [illegible] this publication giving bond and ſecurity to

TF MARY PAGE.

To be SOLD,

A LOT in the town of *Peterſburg*, on [illegible] river, on which are the following improvements, A dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, [illegible] Horſeſtable, and Outhouſes are all in good repair. The lot, conveniently ſituated on the river, [illegible] ſmall will be made only to a purchaſer. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Craighead* in *Peterſburg*, or of me in *Williamſburg*.

TF JEREMIAH [illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *J. ROYLE*, at the Post-Office.